

36. *ICTERUS GRAYSONI*.

Icterus graysonii, Cassin, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1867, p. 48.

Flavus aurantiaco tinctus, subtùs clarior; loris et gutture medio nigris; interseapulio maculis paucis nigris ornato; alis nigris albo marginatis, harum tectricibus minoribus flavis; caudâ nigrâ, rectricibus externis flavicanti-albo terminatis; subalaribus flavis; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 7·5, alæ 4·0, caudæ 3·4. *Fem.* Suprà olivacea, subtùs flava, alis fuscis albo limbatis, caudâ olivaceâ.

Hab. Tres-Marias Islands, west of Mexico (*Grayson*).

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

Apparently a modified descendant of *I. pustulatus*, with the interscapular spots obsolete.

37. *ICTERUS LEUCOPTERYX*.

Psarocolius leucopteryx, Wagl. Syst. Av. sp. 16.

Icterus leucopteryx, Gosse, B. Jam. p. 226; Bp. Consp. p. 436; Selater, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 74; id. Cat. A. B. p. 134; Sel. et Salv. Nomencl. p. 36.

Pendulinus leucopteryx, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1867, p. 59.

Icterus personatus, Temm. Pl. Col. sub tab. 482; Bp. Consp. p. 435.

Flavicanti-olivaceus, subtùs flavus; loris et gutture medio producto nigris; alis caudâque nigris, illarum tectricibus minoribus flavis, mediis cum secundariorum marginibus externis albis; subalaribus flavis; rostro plumbeo, pedibus nigris: long. tota 8·0, alæ 4·2, caudæ 3·6. *Fem.* Mari omninò similis.

Hab. Jamaica.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

[To be continued.]

XXXIII.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

(Continued from p. 222.)

77. *Adamson's Book of Scraps.*

[Another Book of Scraps, principally relating to Natural History, with

thirty-six Lithographic Illustrations from pen-and-ink sketches of Wild Birds. By Charles Murray Adamson. 4to. Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 1882.]

Mr. Adamson's second Book of Scraps will interest the many lovers of our native birds; for his drawings are evidently the product of observation from life, and though a little rough, are true to nature. Mr. Adamson's subjects are mostly taken from the sea-shore, with the inhabitants of which he is manifestly very familiar. We do not much like his Partridges; but some of his sea-birds are very well sketched.

78. *Aplin on the Birds of the Banbury District.*

[A List of the Birds of the Banbury District. By F. C. Aplin, Rev. B. D'O. Aplin, and Oliver V. Aplin. Published under the auspices of the Banburyshire Natural History Society. 8vo. Banbury: 1882.]

We are always glad to see local lists, as extending our knowledge of distribution and creating general interest in bird-life. Messrs. Aplin gives us short notes on 180 species which have been found in the district around Banbury. Amongst them is the Alpine Chough (*Pyrrhocorax alpinus*), of which an example killed in Broughton Park in April 1881 "showed no signs of confinement"*.

79. *Belding on Birds from Western Lower California.*

[Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made at various points along the Western Coast of Lower California, north of Cape St. Eugenie. By L. Belding. (Edited by R. Ridgway.) Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1882, p. 527.]

Lists are given (with notes) of the species met with at four points. Mr. Ridgway tells us that the most important result of Mr. Belding's explorations is the discovery that as far south as Cerros Island (lat. 28° N.) the bird-fauna presents no differences from that of Southern California in the vicinity of San Diego. A single specimen of *Hamatopus palliatus*, obtained May 17th on the Coronados Islands, is

* Cf. 'Zoologist,' 1881, p. 242, where the occurrence was originally recorded.

the only example of this species in the U.S. Nat. Mus. from any locality on the Pacific coast north of Mazatlan.

80. *Belding on Birds from Southern Lower California.*

[Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made near the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Lower California. By L. Belding. (Edited by R. Ridgway.) Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1882, p. 532.]

This paper contains the results of a winter's work in Lower California, which appears to have been hardly touched by ornithologists since Xantus's well-known explorations in 1859. The species common to most of the localities visited (La Paz, San José, Cape San Lucas) were 109; the additional species found at San José de Cabo from April 1st to May 17th numbered 10, and 5 more were met with near the village of Miraflores. Many good notes are given—on *Passerculus rostratus* and its varieties, on *Basilinna xantusi* and its nesting (it is common in orchards at San José), and on *Crotophaga sulcirostris*. *Micrathene whitneyi* is “common, if not abundant,” near Miraflores.

81. *Bennett on the Breeding of Platalea flavipes and Ardea pacifica.*

[On the Breeding-place of *Platalea flavipes* and *Ardea pacifica*. By K. H. Bennett. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vii. p. 324.]

Mr. Bennett gives an interesting account of a swamp where the Australian Spoonbill and Pacific Heron were found breeding in 1877 and 1879. It is on the plains some thirty miles north of the Lachlan river. This Spoonbill's eggs are described as *white*.

82. *Blasius on Birds from Celebes.*

[Ueber neue und zweifelhafte Vögel von Celebes. (Vorarbeiten zu einer Vogelfauna der Insel.) Von Dr. Wilh. Blasius. J. f. O. 1883, p. 113.]

After an excellent essay on former contributions to our knowledge of the birds of Celebes, Dr. Blasius gives an account of two collections lately received from that island by

Herr Schrader. The second of these contained about 3000 skins, referable to 115 species. Moreover, with the assistance of some specimens from the Museum of Lübeck, Dr. Blasius is enabled to give further particulars of the little-known *Gymnophaps pæcilorrhoea* (Brüggeman), and to establish a hitherto doubtful *Rhipidura* as *Rhipidura lenzi*, sp. nov. Further, he has received from Dr. A. B. Meyer explanations concerning several of the species mentioned in that naturalist's "Field-Notes," published in this Journal for 1879. Lastly, with the assistance of Dr. Koch of Darmstadt, Dr. Blasius is enabled to give particulars concerning some of the dubious Celebean species described by Brüggeman in 1876. From these four sources Dr. Blasius has greatly improved our knowledge of the Celebean avifauna.

83. *Booth's Rough Notes on British Birds.*

[Rough Notes on the Birds observed during Twenty Year's Shooting and Collecting in the British Islands. By E. T. Booth. With Plates from drawings by E. Neale, taken from specimens in the Author's possession. Parts i.-iii. Folio. London: 1881-1883. Published by R. H. Porter, 6 Tenterden Street, W.]

Few living ornithologists have a better personal acquaintance with British Birds than Mr. E. T. Booth, and we are all glad to have the results of his observations, accompanied, as they are, by Mr. Neale's life-like illustrations. These are taken entirely from subjects in Mr. Booth's own well-known collection at Brighton, where every bird now figured may be examined. No visitor to Brighton who cares the least for ornithology should omit to visit Mr. Booth's bird-gallery.

84. *Chamberlain on the Birds of New Brunswick.*

[A Catalogue of the Birds of New Brunswick, with brief Notes relating to their migrations, breeding, relative abundance, &c. By Montague Chamberlain. Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, No. i. p. 25 (1882).]

Mr. Chamberlain's catalogue contains the names of 269 species of birds as belonging to the avifauna of New Bruns-

wick. Of these 225 occur in St. John and King's counties, the remainder having been recorded by different authorities as met with in other parts of the province.

As Mr. Chamberlain tells us, the catalogue is intended as a "starting-point," and contains "a fairly full account of the birds of the southern section of the province." Of the northern and central sections, "very little systematic investigation has been made," and it is believed that "many interesting facts are awaiting discovery." The Smithsonian nomenclature and arrangement are followed.

85. *Chamberlain's 'Ornithological Notes.'*

[Ornithological Notes. By Montague Chamberlain. Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, No. ii. p. 39 (1883).]

Mr. Chamberlain and his friends have already begun to add to the catalogue given in the preceding paper. Five species are now recorded as new to the district, and other useful notes are given.

86. *Giglioli and Manzella on Italian Birds.*

[Iconografia dell' Avifauna Italica, ovvero tavole illustranti le specie di Uccelli che trovansi in Italia, con brevi descrizioni e note. Testo del Dott. Enrico Hillyer Giglioli. Tavole di Alberto Manzella. Fasc. v.-xviii. Folio. Prato: 1880-82.]

Eighteen parts have now been issued of this work; but, according to the prospectus, eighty will be required to complete it. The plates are coloured lithographs, in some cases well designed and coloured with sufficient accuracy. The letterpress is by the hand of one who is very well acquainted with the birds of Italy, and contains all necessary particulars.

87. *Godman and Salvin's 'Biologia Centrali-Americana.'*

[Biologia Centrali-Americana: or Contributions to the Knowledge of the Fauna and Flora of Mexico and Central America. Edited by F. DuCane Godman and Osbert Salvin. (Zoology.) Parts xvii. to xxii. 4to. London: 1882-1883. Published for the Editors by R. H. Porter, 10 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.]

Of the six parts of this important work issued since our

last notice (*Ibis*, 1882, p. 460), the last only (pt. xxii. March 1883) contains a portion of the section devoted to birds. In this the Virconidæ are finished, the Laniidæ and Ampelidæ treated of, and the Hirundinidæ commenced. The only species figured is the female of the remarkable Ampeline form *Phainoptila melanoxantha* of Costa Rica, discovered by Mr. Rogers in 1877, and since obtained by M. Boucard.

88. Gould's 'Birds of Asia.'

[The Birds of Asia. By J. Gould, F.R.S. Dedicated to the Honourable East India Company. Part xxxiv. Folio. London: 1883.]

The thirty-fourth part of the 'Birds of Asia' contains figures of the following species:—

<i>Columba intermedia.</i>	<i>Iyngipicus hardwickii.</i>
<i>Turdinulus roberti.</i>	— <i>auritus.</i>
<i>Urocichla longicaudata.</i>	— <i>fulvifasciatus.</i>
<i>Lioptila annectens.</i>	— <i>maculatus.</i>
<i>Irene puella.</i>	<i>Anorthura formosa.</i>
<i>Iyngipicus semicoronatus.</i>	<i>Dicaeum pryeri.</i>
— <i>canicapillus.</i>	

It is understood that the next (35th) part, now in preparation, will complete the work.

89. Haswell on the Anatomy of two Pigeons.

[Notes on the Anatomy of two rare Genera of Pigeons. By William A. Haswell. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vii. p. 115.]

Mr. Haswell states that *Ædirhinus insolitus* only differs from *Ptilopus* in the bony excrescence on the nasal and frontal regions of the skull.

Turacæna is "a granivorous Pigeon resembling *Macropygia* in most respects, but distinguished by the possession of a large and powerful bill and the shape of the gizzard." There are no cæca.

90. Haswell on the Anatomy of the Pigeons.

[On some points in the Anatomy of the Pigeons referred to by Dr. Hans Gadow in a recent paper on the Anatomy of *Pterocles*. By William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.). Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vii. p. 397.]

Mr. Haswell endeavours to reply to some criticisms which Dr. Gadow has made on some statements in a former paper of Mr. Haswell concerning certain points in the myology of Pigeons, but not altogether successfully, we think. It is certainly a fact that ought to be easily settled whether in true *Columba* the posterior belly of the *latissimus dorsi* is absent or not.

91. Oates's '*Birds of British Burmah.*'

[A Handbook to the Birds of British Burmah, including those of the adjoining State of Karennee. By Eugene W. Oates. Vol. i. March 1883. London: R. H. Porter and Dulau. Royal 8vo. Pp. 432.]

We hail with pleasure the issue of the first part of this excellent work, which is just what a handbook ought to be. Every species is shortly and plainly described, and references are given to all works bearing upon Burmese ornithology. A short account of the habits and nesting (where known) is always added. Mr. Oates's useful volume will be much appreciated by the students of the ornithology of British Burmah, who with its aid will have no difficulty in recognizing the native species.

A new genus, "*Gypsophila*," is founded (p. 61) for the curious *Turdinus crispifrons* of Blyth, but no new species are described. Mr. Oates has made a slip in placing the Pittidæ and Eurylæmidæ in the "suborder Tracheophonæ." So far as we yet know, there are no true Tracheophones in the Old World.

Mr. Oates's second and concluding part will contain the remaining birds, the introduction, the index, and a map of the country. The present part is devoted to the 400 Passeres met with in British Burmah and Karennee.

92. Ramsay on *Carpophaga finschi*.

[Note on the Type Specimen of *Carpophaga finschi*. By E. P. Ramsay. Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. Zool. xvii. p. 25.]

Mr. Ramsay now gives the measurements of this *Carpophaga* (described in the same work, xvi. p. 129) and the locality, which is Irish Cove, New Ireland.

93. *Reichenow on Foreign Cage-Birds.*

[Vogelbilder aus fernen Zonen. Atlas der bei uns eingeführten ausländischen Vögel, mit erläuterndem Text. Allen Naturfreunden, insbesondere den Liebhabern ausländischer Stubenvögel und Besuchern zoologischer Gärten, gewidmet von Dr. Ant. Reichenow. Lief. 5-10. Folio. Cassel: 1880-82.]

These six numbers are devoted to different groups of Psittacidae, arranged mostly according to their countries. The colouring is apparently done by colour-printing, to which the decided colours of the Parrots offer great advantages. The figures are nicely drawn by Mützel.

94. *Report of the Committee on German Birds.*

[VI. Jahresbericht (1881) des Ausschusses für Beobachtungsstationen der Vögel Deutschlands. Separatabdruck aus Caban. Journ. für Ornithologie, Jahrg. 1883, Januar-Heft. Naumburg a. S.]

A separate copy of the sixth report of the Committee for the observation of the birds of Germany (for the year 1881), which appeared in the first number of the 'Journal für Ornithologie' of the present year, has been kindly sent us by Dr. R. Blasius, a member of the Committee. After a list of the observers and an account of the rules laid down for their guidance, a systematic *résumé* is given of their observations upon altogether 245 species of birds, concerning which many interesting facts are recorded.

95. *Ridgway on Birds collected by Mr. Nutting in Costa Rica.*

[Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made in the Interior of Costa Rica by Mr. C. C. Nutting. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. v. p. 493.]

Mr. Ridgway now gives us accurate lists of the collections made by Mr. Nutting during his recent excursion to Costa Rica in the interior of the country, an account of the collection made on the Pacific seaboard having been already published (*v. s. p.* 217). On the Volcano of Irazú Mr. Nutting obtained examples of 32 species, amongst which were

five specimens of *Zonotrichia vulcani* (Boucard, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 57). This rare Finch is "abundant in the belt of thick bushes surrounding the summit of the volcano." In the vicinity of San José Mr. Nutting procured examples of 33 species.

96. Ridgway on a new Warbler.

[Description of a new Warbler from the island of Santa Lucia, West Indies. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1882, p. 525.]

Mr. Ridgway describes a new subspecies from St. Lucia as *Dendraea adelaidæ delicata*, and distinguishes it from *D. adelaidæ* of Portorico.

97. Ridgway on a supposed new Plover.

[Description of a supposed new Plover from Chili. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1882, p. 526.]

The supposed new species, which somewhat resembles *Ægialites ruficapillus* of Australia, is named *Æ. albidipectus*. The exact history of the type specimen (in U.S. Nat. Mus.) is not known.

98. Ridgway on the Genus *Tantalus*.

[On the Genus *Tantalus*, Linn., and its allies. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1882, p. 550.]

Mr. Ridgway separates *Tantalus ibis*, *T. leucocephalus*, and other Old-world species from *Tantalus loculator* under the new generic term *Pseudotantalus*.

99. Russ's "Talking Parrots."

[Die sprechenden Papageien. Ein Hand- und Lehrbuch von Dr. Karl Russ. 8vo. Berlin: 1882.]

This is a Handbook for the use of those who keep living Parrots. After several chapters devoted to the mode of treatment of these birds, a short account is given of the species known to speak and of their relatives which may be supposed to possess the same qualifications.

100. *Stejneger on the Arrangement of the American Turdidæ.*

[Remarks on the Systematic Arrangement of the American Turdidæ. By Leonhard Stejneger. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. v. p. 449.]

We cannot venture to disapprove of some of Mr. Stejneger's criticisms on Mr. Seebohm's arrangement of the Turdidæ; but we must also say that in our opinion some of the author's own proposals are open to serious objections. We are not satisfied, for example, that the position of *Turdus pinicola* is improved by being made the type of a new genus (*Ridwayia*) and placed along with *Sialia*, though we admit that there is a striking similarity between this Thrush and the immature dress of the Bluebirds. Nor could we allow that the Nightingales are intermediate between the Thrushes (*Turdus*) and the Blackbirds (*Merula*), for we do not believe it possible to differentiate these two (so-called) genera successfully.

Mr. Stejneger divides the American Turdidæ into two subfamilies, Turdinæ and Myadestinæ. The first subfamily is again divided into five groups—Sialicæ, Saxicoleæ, Turdeæ, Lusciniæ, and Meruleæ; the second into two, Platycichlæ and Myadestæ. Besides *Ridwayia* already spoken of, a new genus (*Cossyphopsis*) is made for *Turdus reevei*, Lawrence, and another (*Entomodestes*) for *Myiodestes leucotis*, Cab. (in 'Tsch. 'Fauna Peruana'). *Platycichla brevipes*, Baird, is (we believe quite correctly) identified as the female of one of the Thrushes of the group of *Turdus flavipes*, and the generic name is employed for this section of *Turdus*. But it may be remarked that the term "*carbonarius*" cannot be properly used for the Venezuelan form of *Turdus flavipes*, as *Turdus carbonarius*, Licht., was based upon examples from Bahia and therefore = *T. flavipes* verus. Mr. Stejneger is also in error in suppressing the generic name "*Cichlopsis*" in favour of "*Turdampelis*, Lesson." In the first place, it is impossible to identify Lesson's *Turdampelis lanioides* with *Cichlopsis leucogonys*, as Mr. Stejneger would himself confess were he to read the original description of Lesson. In the second place, it seems more correct, from what Lesson says, to regard

Lipaugus cinereus (fam. Cotingidæ) as the true type of Lesson's genus *Turdampelis* !

101. *Vorderman on Chlorura hyperythra.*

[*Chlorura hyperythra*, Rehb., een Javaansche Vogel door A. G. Vorderman. (Overgedrukt uit het Naturkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië, Deel xlii. Afl. 2.)]

Herr Vorderman of Batavia has made the discovery that *Chlorura hyperythra* of Reichenbach* (*species incerta ex loco incerto*, teste Salvadorio) is a Javan bird. A male example of this strange Finch was obtained by one of his collectors on the 28th of September, 1882, on Gunong Salah, about 5000 feet above the sea-level.

XXXIV.—*Obituary*.—Prof. J. T. REINHARDT, Dr. W. C. H. PETERS, Mr. W. A. FORBES, Mr. T. GRIDALE.

OUR Foreign Member, Prof. JOHN THEODORE REINHARDT, was born in Copenhagen on the 3rd of December, 1816. After completing his course of medicine at the University, he devoted himself specially to zoological work. In 1845 he was appointed Naturalist to the Danish corvette 'Galatea,' on a three years' cruise round the world, and took this opportunity of spending some time in Brazil, at Lagoa Santa, where his well-known countryman, Dr. Lund, was then resident, and engaged in making his celebrated collection of fossil remains from the adjoining caverns. In 1848 Reinhardt returned to Copenhagen, and was appointed Director of the Zoological Museum of that city, a well-organized institution which many of us have had the pleasure of inspecting under his charge. This post he retained until his lamented death on the 23rd of October last. Reinhardt paid two subsequent visits to Brazil; and one of the most useful of his ornithological memoirs is his excellent treatise upon the Avifauna of the Campos of Brazil. Reinhardt was a good correspondent, and very exact and methodical in all his work; and his loss is severely felt by his many friends in England.

* *Vide Ibis*, 1881, p. 546.